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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/855,586	05/16/2001	Masahiko Tominaga	35.G2807	1413

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NEW YORK, NY 10112

EXAMINER

HUNTSINGER, PETER K

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2624

DATE MAILED: 02/08/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/855,586	Applicant(s) TOMINAGA, MASAHIKO	
	Examiner Peter K. Huntsinger	Art Unit 2624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 November 2005.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,3,5,7-12 and 14-20 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) 20 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☒ Claim(s) 21-28 are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

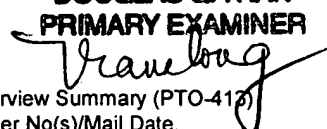
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____

- DOUGLAS Q. TRAN**
PRIMARY EXAMINER

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Election/Restrictions

1. Newly submitted claims 21-28 are directed to an invention that is independent or distinct from the invention originally claimed for the following reasons:
2. Restriction to one of the following inventions is required under 35 U.S.C. 121:
 - I. Claims 1, 3, 5, 7-12, and 14-19.
 - II. Claims 21-28.

Inventions I and II are related as subcombinations disclosed as usable together in a single combination. The subcombinations are distinct from each other if they are shown to be separately usable. In the instant case, each invention (I and II) has separate utility such as operating either independently or in combination with other subcombinations according to the particular claimed limitations which characterize the invention, without requiring the particular limitations which characterize the other inventions(s), as indicated above. See MPEP § 806.05(d).

Because these inventions are distinct for the reasons given above, requiring separate consideration and search, restriction for examination purposes as indicated is proper.

Since applicant has received an action on the merits for the originally presented invention, this invention has been constructively elected by original presentation for prosecution on the merits. Accordingly, claims 21-28 are withdrawn from consideration

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as being directed to a non-elected invention. See 37 CFR 1.142(b) and MPEP § 821.03.

Response to Amendment

3. In response to the amendment, the 35 USC § 101 rejection of claim 19 is withdrawn.

Response to Arguments

4. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 1 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

5. Applicant's arguments filed 11/17/05 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

On pages 16-18 of the response, the applicant argues in essence with respect to claims 3, 5, 7-12, and 14-19 that:

Minari cannot supply that which is missing from Conte, namely recognizing licensing devices coupled to a network

6. Minari discloses recognizing devices coupled to a network (col. 4, lines 50-51). Minari does not disclose expressly associating devices with licenses. Conte discloses associating devices with licenses (col. 26, lines 38-44). In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of

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references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

7. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

8. Claims 1, 5, 7-12, and 14-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minari U.S. Patent 6,809,831, Conte et al. U.S. Patent 5,845,065 and Advani et al. U.S. Patent 4,974,151.

Referring to claim 1, Minari discloses an image forming system including a server and client computers and at least one image forming device which communicates with said server, and devices of which one or a plurality can be connected to the server, said system comprising: input means for inputting to the server a job to be printed by an image forming device (col. 3, lines 2-4); rendering means for rendering the job input by said input means into an image (print job generator 204 of Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 25-26); output means for outputting an image rendered by said rendering means to an image forming device specified by the job (print job transmitter 205 of Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 26-30); setting means for setting the specified image forming device as an output destination at the server (Fig. 13, col. 7, lines 30-41); output destination information

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holding means for holding a number of image forming devices set as output destinations by said setting means (printer name display 301 of Fig. 3, col. 3, lines 41-43);

recognizing means for recognizing a presence of devices connected to the server, and a number thereof connected (status obtaining program 604 of Fig. 6, col. 4, lines 50-51).

Minari does not disclose expressly using a licensing system to restrict access to printers. Conte et al. disclose determination means (304 of Fig. 3, col. 6, lines 61-65) for determining a number N (licenses of Fig. 4A, col. 6-7, lines 65-67, 1-3) and a number M (assigned status, col. 6, lines 65-67), and, in an event that said determination means judges M to be less than N, setting of the specified image forming device as the output destination is permitted (306 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 20-23), and the number of image forming devices set as output destinations held by said holding means is updated, and, in an event that said determination means judges N and M to be equal, setting of the specified image forming device as the output destination is not permitted (310 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 23-32). Conte et al. disclose utilizing the licensing system in controlling machines (col. 26, lines 38-44). Minari and Conte et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of computer software. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to implement the licensing system of Conte et al. with the printer of Minari. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the benefits of licensing agreements to the use of printers and to ensure that the printing of protected material is track and accounted for. Minari does not disclose expressly an instruction to add new image forming devices. Advani et al. disclose displaying means for setting dialog on a display unit

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which shows information of image forming devices (col. 5, lines 35-49); recognizing in response to obtaining instruction to add new image forming devices as output destinations, wherein said instruction is input via said display unit (col. 5, lines 35-49); and recognizing said new image forming device (col. 5, lines 35-49). Minari and Advani are combinable because they are from the same field of printing systems. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to input an instruction via a display to add new printers. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide a means to install a new printer for a computer. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Conte et al. and Advani with Minari to obtain the invention as specified in claim 1.

Referring to claim 5, Minari discloses an image processing device for outputting image data to a plurality of image forming devices, said image processing device comprising: input means for inputting an image forming job (col. 3, lines 2-4), wherein one of the plurality of image forming devices is specified as an output destination (Fig. 13, col. 7, lines 30-41); image processing means for generating image data for the specified image forming device based on the image forming job (print job generator 204 of Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 25-26); image output means for outputting image data generated by said image processing means to the specified image forming device (print job transmitter 205 of Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 26-30); connecting means for connecting to one or a plurality of devices (network 109 of Fig. 4, col. 3, lines 64-66). Minari does not disclose expressly using a licensing system to restrict access to printers. Conte et al. disclose control means for restricting a number of programs, based on the number of

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programs (304 of Fig. 3, col. 6, lines 61-65), and, in an event that the number of programs is less than a number of the plurality of programs, said control means selects a number of programs corresponding to a difference in these numbers, and forbids executing from said programs (310 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 23-32). Minari and Conte et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of computer software. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to implement the licensing system of Conte et al. with the printer of Minari. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the benefits of licensing agreements to the use of printers and to ensure that the printing of protected material is track and accounted for. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Conte et al. with Minari to obtain the invention as specified in claim 5.

Referring to claim 7, Conte et al. disclose an image processing device according to claim 5, wherein in an event that executing a program is forbidden, said control means notifies an originator of the execution to that effect (310 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 23-32).

Referring to claim 8 and 9, Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art for a image forming job to include PDL data or data input from scanners. It would have been obvious for the printer of Minari to process PDL and scanner data because PDL simplifies the printer software and making photocopies requires a scanner and a printer and these are standard formats and sources for data being sent a printer for printing.

Referring to claim 10, Minari disclose an image processing device according to claim 5, further comprising obtaining means for obtaining data indicating a type of image

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forming device set for each device connected to said connecting means (print job attribute program 601 of Fig. 6, col. 4, lines 42-45), wherein said control means counts a number of devices per type of image forming device, and restricts by type of image forming device a number of image forming devices capable of producing an output for said image output means (step S1002-No of Fig. 10, col. 6, lines 31-36).

Referring to claim 11, Conte et al. disclose an image processing device according to claim 10, wherein, in an event that the specified program is a predetermined type, said control means does not restrict the number of programs capable of executing (col. 1, lines 51-54). Conte et al. teach a type of software that is unmonitored and is not restricted by control means and there are many things that can be printed out that are either in the public domain or are not protected.

Referring to claim 12, Minari discloses an image processing method for outputting image data to a plurality of image forming devices, said method comprising: an input step of inputting an image forming job (col. 3, lines 2-4), wherein one of the plurality of image forming devices is specified as an output destination (Fig. 13, col. 7, lines 30-41); an image processing step of generating image data corresponding to the specified image forming device based on the image forming job (print job generator 204 of Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 25-26); an image output step of outputting image data generated in said image processing step to the specified image forming device (print job transmitter 205 of Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 26-30); an identifying step of identifying one or a plurality of devices connected to a predetermined interface (status obtaining program 604 of Fig. 6, col. 4, lines 50-51). Minari does not disclose expressly using a licensing

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system to restrict access to printers. Conte et al. disclose a control step of restricting a number of image forming devices capable of outputting in said image output step, of the plurality of image forming devices, based on a number of devices connected (310 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 23-32), and, in an event that the number of devices connected is less than a number of said plurality of image forming devices, said control step selects a number of image forming devices corresponding to a difference in those numbers from the plurality of image forming devices, and forbids image data outputted in said image output step from transmitting to the selected image forming devices (310 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 23-32. Minari and Conte et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of computer software. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to implement the licensing system of Conte et al. with the printer of Minari. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the benefits of licensing agreements to the use of printers and to ensure that the printing of protected material is track and accounted for. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Conte et al. with Minari to obtain the invention as specified in claim 12.

Referring to claim 13, Conte et al. disclose an image processing method according to claim 12, wherein, in an event that the number of devices connected is less than a number of said plurality of image forming devices, said control step selects a number of image forming devices corresponding to a difference in those numbers from the plurality of image forming devices, and forbids image data outputted in said image output step from transmitting to the selected image forming devices (310 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 23-32).

Referring to claim 14, Conte et al. disclose an image processing method according to claim 12, wherein in an event that sending image data outputted in said image output step to the specified image forming device is forbidden, said control step notifies an originator of the image forming job to that effect (310 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 23-32).

Referring to claim 15 and 16, Official Notice is taken that it is well known in the art for a image forming job to include PDL data or data input from scanners. It would have been obvious for the printer of Minari to process PDL and scanner data because PDL simplifies the printer software and making photocopies requires a scanner and a printer and these are standard formats and sources for data being sent a printer for printing.

Referring to claim 17, Minari discloses an image processing method according to claim 12, further comprising an obtaining step for obtaining data indicating a type of image forming device set for each connected device identified in said identifying step (print job attribute program 601 of Fig. 6, col. 4, lines 42-45), wherein said control step counts a number of devices per type of image forming device, and restricts by type of image forming device a number of image forming devices capable of producing an output in said image output step (step S1002-No of Fig. 10, col. 6, lines 31-36).

Referring to claim 18, Conte et al. disclose an image processing method according to claim 17, wherein, in an event that the specified image forming device is a predetermined type, said control step does not restrict the number of image forming devices capable of producing an output in said image output step (col. 1, lines 51-54).

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Conte et al. teach a type of software that is unmonitored and is not restricted by control means and there are many things that can be printed out that are either in the public domain or are not protected.

Referring to claim 19, Minari discloses a computer program stored on a computer-readable medium (col. 35, lines 20-23) executed by a computer of an image processing device for implementing a method of outputting image data to a plurality of image forming devices, said computer program comprising: code of an input step of inputting an image forming job wherein one of the plurality of image forming devices is specified as an output destination (S701 of Fig. 7, col. 5, lines 28-29); code of an image processing step of generating image data corresponding to the specified image forming device based on the image forming job (S702 of Fig. 7, col. 5, lines 29-30); code of an image output step of outputting image data generated in the image processing step to the specified image forming device (S703 of Fig. 7, col. 5, lines 30-32); code of an identifying step of identifying one or a plurality of devices connected to a predetermined interface (status obtaining program 604 of Fig. 6, col. 4, lines 50-51). Minari does not disclose expressly using a licensing system to restrict access to printers. Conte et al. disclose code of a control step for restricting a number of image forming devices capable of receiving image data outputted in said image output step, of the plurality of image forming devices, based on a number of devices connected (310 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 23-32), and, in an event that the number of devices connected is less than a number of said plurality of image forming devices, said control step selects a number of image forming devices corresponding to a difference in those numbers from the plurality

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of image forming devices, and forbids image data outputted in said image output step from transmitting to the selected image forming devices (310 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 23-32). Minari and Conte et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of computer software. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to implement the licensing system of Conte et al. with the printer of Minari. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the benefits of licensing agreements to the use of printers and to ensure that the printing of protected material is track and accounted for. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Conte et al. with Minari to obtain the invention as specified in claim 19.

9. Claim 3 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Minari U.S. Patent 6,809,831 Conte et al. U.S. Patent 5,845,065, and Hattori et al. U.S. Patent 6,370,577.

Referring to claim 3, Minari discloses an image forming system including a server and client computers connected to a network, one or a plurality of image forming devices connected to either the network or the server, and devices of which one or a plurality can be connected to the server and which can be recognized by the server, said system comprising: input means for inputting to said the server a job to be printed by an image forming device (col. 3, lines 2-4); rendering means for rendering the job inputted by said input means into an image (print job generator 204 of Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 25-26); output means for outputting an image rendered by said rendering means to an image forming device specified by the job (print job transmitter 205 of Fig. 2, col. 3,

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lines 26-30); setting means for setting the specified image forming device as an output destination at the server (Fig. 13, col. 7, lines 30-41); output destination information holding means for holding a number of image forming devices set as output destinations by said setting means (printer name display 301 of Fig. 3, col. 3, lines 41-43); and recognizing means for recognizing a presence of devices connected to the server and a number thereof connected (status obtaining program 604 of Fig. 6, col. 4, lines 50-51). Minari fails to teach a server periodically recognizing the number of devices connected to the server. Official Notice was taken that periodically recognizing devices connected to a server is well known in the art. The reference Hattori et al. U.S. Patent 6,370,577 was added to demonstrate that periodically recognizing devices connected to a server is well known in the art (col. 15, lines 39-49). Conte et al., Minari, and Hattori et al. are combinable because they are all from the same field of network server systems. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to periodically recognize the connected printers. The motivation for periodically recognizing connected devices would have been allowing the user to be informed of printers that are currently available to use. Minari does not disclose expressly using a licensing system to restrict access to printers. Conte et al. disclose determining a number n (licenses of Fig. 4A, col. 6-7, lines 65-67, 1-3) with a number m (assigned status, col. 6, lines 65-67), and, in an event that n is judged to be less than m , a number of programs is restricted to at most the number n , or no programs are executed (310 of Fig. 3, col. 7, lines 23-32). Minari and Conte et al. are combinable because they are from the same field of computer software. At the time of the invention, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in

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the art to implement the licensing system of Conte et al. with the printer of Minari. The motivation for doing so would have been to provide the benefits of licensing agreements to the use of printers and to ensure that the printing of protected material is track and accounted for. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Conte et al. with Minari to obtain the invention as specified in claim 3.

Conclusion

10. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire **THREE MONTHS** from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within **TWO MONTHS** of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the **THREE-MONTH** shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than **SIX MONTHS** from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter K. Huntsinger whose telephone number is (571)272-7435. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday.

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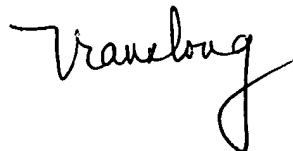
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on (571)272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PKH

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Robert K. Henthorn', written over the initials 'PKH'.

DOUGLAS Q. TRAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Tranlong', written below the printed name 'DOUGLAS Q. TRAN'.